

EVENING BULLETIN

THURSDAY EVENING, AUG. 23, 1855.

COMMERCE IS KING.—The Louisiana Republican has an article under this ostentatious heading, in which a position is assumed for commerce to which it is not properly entitled. We would not be understood to derogate from the importance of commerce, or the dignity of the merchants who conduct it, but we cannot refrain from an expression of the opinion that to elevate commerce to the kingly position is virtually to exalt the agent above the principal, and to place the creature over the creator. The real king, if in fact there is any such thing, is PRODUCTION. Without production society could not exist; it could exist without commerce. It is certainly true that the existence of agriculture, manufactures, and commerce is essential to a perfect development of human association and a full supply of human wants. No nation can rise to the first rank in wealth, power, and refined civilization that does not possess each of these great agencies of man's progress. But it is absurd to place the element, that is naturally last in the scale, at the head. Commerce is defined to be a mutual exchange of commodities. Now it follows from this definition that the things to be exchanged must be produced before they can be exchanged; and therefore commerce must be subordinate to production. The editor of the Republican says:

England, although monarchical in its forms of government, admits it; for, truly, since education has made such rapid progress through civilized Europe, as well as this continent, the influence of commerce, in all its bearings, cannot be disguised. The intelligent merchant has taken the position of the feudal baron of olden times—wealth is not the essential property to uphold him; but honor and integrity are the bulwarks of his nobility. The present state of affairs on the Western continent is evidence of the position herein assumed; for, without the aid of the commercial community the efforts of the Allies, with all their known courage, would prove futile. We therefore again repeat that *Commerce is King.*

We think that our New Orleans cotemporary would have been more accurate in his statement had he said that the Southern planter "had taken the position of the feudal baron of olden times." As to honor and integrity, they are qualities as important and as prevalent, in the classes of agriculturists and manufacturers, as they are among merchants.

The fact is that no class is king; they are all useful, none can be dispensed with, and each deserves to be represented in the political organizations of the country in the ratio of its consequence in the scale of social arrangements. In speaking of the failure of the mercantile interest to be properly represented in the Legislative halls, the N. O. editor says: "We remember the period in this city when merchants were looked upon with respect; and, in accordance with their age and experience, with reverence. But since the political blast and blight produced by the veto of 1832, and its subsequent effects, matters and things generally have changed; and instead of commerce being king, a new aristocracy has sprung up, and now the lawyers, so far as our midst is concerned, have become the true nobility of the land. And why should this state of things exist? Have we no merchants in our midst possessing sufficient mind and intellect to assume a position in our Legislative halls or in the Federal Congress, to represent the people of this portion of the Union?"

Now this may be all true, and doubtless is true, but where does the fault lie? Is it not the merchants themselves who are to blame? They have not only in New Orleans, but almost everywhere else, surrendered the field of politics to lawyers and interlopers. Intent upon making money, they are content to let others rule the State. If then the mercantile interest suffers from ignorant legislation, the merchants are not free from blame. In a mercantile community, able, practical merchants of established reputation would be placed in official stations if they would indicate a desire for official station; but this they rarely or never do, more especially in the Southern States. But this is not the case in New England. Some of the ablest, most useful, and effective representatives in Congress from the States of Massachusetts and New York have been merchants and manufacturers. The North as a general rule send practical working men to the legislative halls, while the South is rather celebrated for sending thither talking men, fellows who can discourse three hours on a stretch upon the merest idle abstraction. The consequence of this course is, that in all matters of public appropriations for great and useful works, the North manages to secure the money, while the South seems to be content with having got the best of the argument. We cannot consent to recognize commerce as king, or even as approaching to that elevated position, until it shall show that it is not only able, but willing to rule; it must step forward into the political arena and do battle for its rights; it must vindicate its claims to distinction by showing to the world that it is conscious of its own importance, and capable of impressing a conviction of consequence upon others. We know of no commercial community that needs a practical working representation in Congress more than New Orleans.

At Middleborough-on-Tees (England), there exists a singular freak of nature, "a boy with a real tail;" he is about four months old and in good health. He has a perfect caduceus appendage four or five inches in length. It springs from the vertebrae of the *os sacrum*, not the *os coccygis*, as does the tail of an animal, which is a continuation of the spinal structure. It has caused much interest among the faculty, who have had a consultation whether it would be proper to take it off, but, as upon examination it is found to possess the properties of a limb, having bone, muscle, feeling, &c., and can be moved at the will of the child, it is feared the operation might endanger the child's life by affecting the spinal cord. It may prove of great inconvenience to the possessor in after life, as it will intrude upon the seat of honor.

The Kingswood Tunnel, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, is 4,100 feet in length, cut through slate rock, the excavation being 28 feet in width, to accommodate two tracks. The side-walls are of solid masonry, laid in cement, and extend ten feet above the tracks. About 3,000 feet of the tunnel will require arching. For more than 2,000 feet the side walls are now completed and are being rapidly extended for the remaining 1,000 feet. The arch is to be composed of brick for the greater portion, and of iron for some 1,300 feet. The iron arching is already nearly completed, about 1,000 feet having been placed in the weakest and most troublesome parts of the work. The greater portion of the weak section of the tunnel which had been interrupting the business of the road during the month of July is embraced in this, and is now permanently secured. The iron castings which form the arch are in two pieces, each three feet wide, and strengthened by broad latitudinal ribs. Each piece weighs one ton, making some 900 tons of iron in the 1,300 feet. This forms a very substantial as well as a novel ceiling.

The Mexican correspondent of the New York Tribune gives some interesting particulars of the Texan connection with the revolution on the frontier.

The rich planters in the neighborhood of San Antonio, he says, sent an agent to Vidaurri with a proposition that if he will make a treaty guaranteeing the surrender of all fugitive slaves on the Mexican side, they in turn will reciprocate the act by returning all the Peons who escaped to Texas, and also to place 1,000 men at the disposal of Vidaurri, equipped and officered in the same manner as the regular troops of the United States, and bear all expenses until such troops shall arrive at any place Vidaurri may name.

The Texans have already raised \$200,000 for this purpose, and their agent has already had an interview with Vidaurri at Saltillo.

The same writer states that Carvajal had a disagreement with Vidaurri, and retired in disgust. The latter was about to march on the interior as far as San Luis Potosi.

NATIONAL DEBTS.—The aggregate amount of European debt is stated to be £1,644,841,000, of which the debt of England is £773,923,000, France £233,000,000, Holland £102,451,000, Prussia £3,500,000, Russia £68,000,000, Spain £70,000,000, Belgium £26,000,000, Austria £211,000,000. The various countries of Central and South America, Mexico, and Cuba have an aggregate debt of £59,788,280. The debt of the United States is put down at £10,000,000, and that of British India at £48,000,000—making the total public or national debt of the world to be £1,762,629,480.

THE OVERLAND MAILS.—The following may be interesting to those who have correspondence with the East:

The mail leaves Southampton on the 4th of each month, and arrives at Gibraltar on the 9th of the same month.

Arrives at Gibraltar on the 9th of the same month.

Arrives at Malta on the 14th of the same month.

Arrives at Alexandria on the 18th of the same month.

Leaves Suez on the 20th or 21st of the same month.

Arrives at Aden on the 25th or 26th of the same month.

Leaves Aden on the 25th or 27th of the same month.

Arrives at Bombay on the 1st or 2d of the following month.

Leaves Bombay on the same day.

Arrives at Calcutta on the 6th or 7th of the following month.

Leaves Calcutta on the 7th or 8th of the following month.

Arrives at Tawang on the 12th or 13th of the following month.

Arrives at Singapore on the 15th or 16th of the following month.

Arrives at Hong Kong on the 22d or 23d of the following month.

WILL SEBASTOPOL BE TAKEN?—The *Invalide Russe*, the Russian official organ, publishes a remarkable article, four columns long, under the heading: Will Sebastopol be Taken? Though free from bragadocio, it concludes with expressing the conviction that the fortress is impregnable, though it confesses that the allies would have inevitably taken it had they assaulted it from the position they now occupy, on the morning or the day they arrived there. It says that Sebastopol can replace one hundred dismounted guns in a night, or can exchange 50,000 fatigued troops against 50,000 fresh troops; that the allies cannot, with double the force they can dispose of, cut off the communication by Perekop; that the Russian army, fighting for its country and its sovereign, is animated by a better spirit than is the heterogeneous mass of French, English, Turks, Egyptians, and Sardinians, contending for an abstract idea and for a confused interpretation of the duties of civilization; that four days after the tremendous bombardment of the 28th of March, Sebastopol was stronger than before; that at this moment the daily allied losses are greater and those of the garrison less than ever before. It goes on to show the tremendous preparations for the reception of the enemy, if it succeeded in obtaining a momentary foothold. The Paris Constitutionnel affects to consider this article as a desperate effort to reassure the people of St. Petersburg, and offers as a reply to the question, will Sebastopol be taken? the sentiment that it will.

A Scene not in the Bills.—Conspicuous among the audience at the Baltimore museum, not long since, was a country lovelorn swain and his intended. Whenever the dialogue on the stage turned upon love or marriage, the verdant Adonis bestowed a series of the most energetic hugs upon his equally affectionate deary, which attracted not only universal attention but impeded the progress of the corps dramatique, who at times were unable to continue their roles, from the laughter excited by the loving couple's manoeuvres. Wholly engrossed with the tender passion, the turtles discovered not that general attention was attracted toward them, and commenced a kissing scene. During the progress of this very agreeable and pleasant, but rather too public pastime, a wag seated beside the bride that was to be attached to her back a placard that was on his seat, labelled in large characters, "taken." The explosion of laughter that ensued was universal, upon which the affectionate pair darted down stairs amid the almost deafening cheers of the audience.

The drugstore of Gaylord & Clark, at Cleveland, was partially destroyed by fire, on Monday night. Loss \$30,000. Insurance \$26,000.

Mr. Elliott made a successful balloon ascension on horseback from St. Louis on Monday.

BACK-HANDED BLARNEY.—An Irishman, one Barney Brady, was brought up for a combination of the national Hibernian characteristics—getting drunk and fighting—which he carried to the "admirable extreme." Having drunk his skin full of whisky, he became amiably pugnacious and wanted to whip any body or anything that would step out "just for the fun of the fracas." He had picked a loving quarrel with the keeper of a porter-house, had kindly knocked down two apple-women and a news-boy, in a commendable spirit of pleasantness had kicked in a basement window in the hope of inducing the owner to come out and have a "scrimmage," and at the time of his arrest was throwing bricks against the door of Engine No. 97 hoping that some of its Milesian members would sympathize with a gentleman in his pursuit of a quarrel under difficulties, and would come out and take a friendly knock-down just out of pure national love and good-fellowship. Policeman 1,001 soon settled him with a few blows of his club, and Barney was brought into Court with his head cut open in several places and his nose knocked sideways as if it had been run over by a meat-cart. He was well acquainted with the Judge, having been indebted already to his Honor for a gratuitous trip up the river, and although he probably anticipated pretty correctly the result of his examination, he could not resist attempting to "blarney" the Justice, probably from sheer force of habit; however, to the tail of every one of his "soothing" speeches he tagged on in an undertone a qualifying phrase or direct reversion of that part of his conversation intended for the ear of the Judge, so that while the spoken part of every answer contained one meaning, it would be materially qualified by the addition of the whispered after-part.

Judge.—Why, Barney, have you come ag-in? **Prisoner.**—Yes, your Honor; this gentleman wid the star on brought me here to see your Honor's noble countenance once more; an' I niver sav a pair of worse lookin' thieves in all my life.

Judge.—Have you been drunk again? **Prisoner.**—Slightly elevated, your Honor; not half so drunk as the man that wears your boots gets every day of his dirty life.

Judge.—Don't you think you'd better let the whisky alone, Barney? **Prisoner.**—Perhaps I had, sir. You old squint eyed blackguard, ye know ye git bline drunk and rowl on the floor among the spaniel pups every dinner ye ate.

Judge.—The law says I must fine you ten dollars.

Prisoner.—Yer noble self that knows so much about the law can't find it in yer hearty, I know, to be hard on an unlettered dill like Barney Brady; an' that same Barney Brady knows the law, an' oulder law, an' civiler law, an' better law, an' more of it than could be hammered into that thick cold scound of yours wid a pile-driver; ye can't tell Blackstone from a broomstick, and don't know yer little finger from a speakin' trumpet, ye conceited odd vagabone.

Judge.—And you was disorderly too, and wanted to fight; that is an additional offense.

Prisoner.—Plase yer Highness, it was only Dutchmen and dorkies, an' the likes of thim blackguards, I was disputin' wid; I niver got so drunk yit that I couldn't tell a rale gentleman like yerself—an' wouldn't I like to bate the eyes out of your black-muzzled head! If I only put my fist wanst gently behind yer pig-colored eyes, or let my bit of a thick drop sary on the top of your empty odd pate, ye'd think ye was struck wid chain lightning; or that ye'd been suddenly transformed into a galvanized steam engine an' was goin' ravin' distracted mad wid a worse fit of delirium triangles than iver ye had yit.

Judge.—Can you pay your fine?

Prisoner.—Tin dollars is it? I've not jist the exact change yit this mornin' wid me, yer Honor, but if ye'll wait five days I'll pay ye as sure as the devil's a nigger—if I liver pay wanst single cent to that accomplished blackguard, Misher Justice Brinnan, may I be caught in a muss without a shillelagh an' no stones handy, may I be waked widout whisky or snuff, an' may that same devil fly away wid what's left of me an' toast me on a pitchfork for his Sunday mornin' lunch.

Judge.—Can't trust you, Barney—have to lock you up.

Prisoner.—I suppose it's the best ye can do for me, an' I'm thankful to yer honor; whin I git out call me, an' ye'll place—but if I liver see yer ugly mug inside my door, first I'll lock up my two spoons an' hide the whisky an' thin I'll give my personal an' immediate attintion to battin' ye so black an' so blue that yer own mother couldn't swear whether yer her nephew or her niece.

NEW YORK, Aug. 21.

Investigations which have been going on before the fire marshal seem to indicate that Jacobs was really the incendiary and fired his own premises in Chatham street, in which six persons, including his own wife and two children, lost their lives. The evidence also goes to show that Jacobs's foreman, Sesman, was an accomplice.

He who steals a million is only a financier. Who steals a half million is only a defaulter. Who steals a quarter of a million is a swindler. Who steals a hundred thousand is a rogue. Who steals fifty thousand is a knave. But he who steals a pair of boots or a loaf of bread is a scoundrel of the deepest dye, and deserves to be lynched.

LOST ARTICLES.

A owner is wanted for lost Bonnet, Umbrella, Basket, Carpet Bag, &c. These articles have been left in the cars and omnibuses belonging to the Louisville and Portland Railroad Company, and can be had if the proper owners will call at the Company's office, No. 322 Main street, between Second and Third. Who is LOUISA MILLER? a23 j&b1

SCHOOL NOTICE.

MR. D. M. GAZIAY will recommence his School for MALES and FEMALES in his school-house, on Green street, near the corner of Third street, on Monday, September 3, 1855. Tuition, including coal, ink, pens, and pencils, per session of 11 weeks, \$11. a23 j&b3

TAXES! TAXES!

ALL persons for whom I have advanced money to pay city taxes must be prepared to pay me before the 1st day of September, or I will be compelled to levy on their property for the same. I advanced the money as an act of kindness, but you withhold it regardless of any injury it may do me. T. C. POMEROY. a23 j&b10

FEMALE SCHOOL.

MRS. E. FIELD'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES will reopen on Monday, the 3d of September, 1855. A thorough course of instruction in English, with Latin, French, and Drawing is pursued in the School. Rooms on Chestnut, between First and Second streets. a21 j&b4

LOST—\$5 REWARD.

A HAIR NECKLACE, braided in bead shape and gold mounted, enclosed in a paper box, was lost, on Fourth street near Market, or on Market between Fourth and Fifth streets, on Friday evening, 17th inst. The above reward will be paid on leaving it at this office. a20 j&b3

Removal.

I have removed my stock of the FRENCH MILLINERY GOODS to No. 437 Market st., second door above my old stand, between Fourth and Fifth, south side, where I will be happy to see my old friends and customers, where I will sell them every variety of French Millinery Goods as low as they can be bought at any other house in the city. a20 b1m&j N. CERF.

WALKER'S EXCHANGE.

Billiards and Bowling. WE have the finest and most complete Billiard and Bowling Saloons to be found in the West. Having just had them refitted throughout, it will prove quite interesting to pay us a call. Marble top Tables, fancy inlaid Cues, new Alleys, and good attention are certain to make it an agreeable resort to those wishing to while away an hour in pleasant exercise and relaxation from the turmoils of business. a23 j&b WALKER & COMMERFORD, Proprietors.

Rich Fall Silks and De Laines by Express.

MILLER & TABB, corner Market and Fourth streets, open this morning. Elegant new style Fall Silks: Do do do French De Laines; Do do do Moire Antiqua; Do do do Silks; Super French Merinoes; Do plain Muslin Ribbons; Rich Satin de Chine Ribbons; Elegant new style Ribbons; Rich Turkey red Prints; Elegant new style Flannels; Do Ombre striped Laines; Do new style Handkerchiefs; Do do do do Collars; Do do do do Sets. We invite the particular attention of ladies to the above arrival, comprising as it does some of the richest and most elegant goods ever imported to this city. MILLER & TABB. a23 j&b

FLOUR—125 bbls super Flour just received and for sale.

H. FERGUSON & SON, Corner Fifth and Market sts. a23 j&b

EXTRA FAMILY FLOUR—100 bbls extra White Wheat.

Family Flour just received and for sale by H. FERGUSON & SON. a23 j&b

LADIES.

LOOK at the Fashion Plate in Godey's Lady's Book for September. It is a beautiful and many attractions in this number—50 engravings of articles to work especially for the ladies. Call at A. HAGAN & BRO.'S, 99 Third street, and see this number. a22 b&j

New and Valuable Books.

THE History of Napoleon Bonaparte, by Jno. S. C. Abbott. Literary and Historical Miscellanies, by Geo. Bancroft. Luther's Manual, or the Augsburg Confession Illustrated and Sustained Chiefly by Scripture Proofs, &c., together with the Formula of Government and Discipline adopted by the General Synod of the Lutheran Church in the United States; by S. S. Schmucker, D. D. Practical Landscape Gardening with reference to the improvement of Rural Residences, &c., by G. M. Kern. Armageddon, or the Overthrow of Rome and Monarchy, by S. D. Baldwin, A. M. History of Greece, in 10 vols., by George Grote, Esq. Mount Pleasant, or the History of the Mount Pleasant, by The English Orphans, or a Home in a New World, by Mrs. Mary J. Holmes. Just received and for sale by A. DAVIDSON, a22 j&b Third street, near Market.

Godey for September.

EXCELSIOR. GODEY'S Lady's Book for September received and for sale by a21 j&b F. A. CRUMP, 84 Fourth street, near Market.

New and Superb Rich Fancy Dry Goods.

Embroideries, &c., RECEIVED THIS MORNING BY EXPRESS. BENT & DUVALL, 537 Main street, a21 j&b

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AMUSEMENTS.

THREE COMPANIES!



RAYMOND & CO'S MENAGERIE, CHIARINI'S Italian Circus, AND GREGORY'S INDIAN EXHIBITION (UNITED FOR 1855.) WILL exhibit at LOUISVILLE on MONDAY and TUESDAY, September 3 and 4, on the corner of East and Walnut streets. **FOR TWO DAYS ONLY.** One Price of Admission to witness the Three Combined Exhibitions.

The proprietors of the Menagerie, Circus, and Indian Troupe, with a desire to give entire satisfaction and to place their united exhibitions quite beyond the reach of competition, have entered into an arrangement between themselves for the combination of their three superb establishments into one colossal exhibition: the whole of which may now be witnessed collectively, under one pavilion, at the price of admission heretofore required for each of the same exhibitions when separate.

The procession into town will be formed of the Troupe of Equestrians, superbly mounted on gaily decorated steeds, preceded by a full military band, driven through the principal streets in an appropriate carriage, followed by the Seneca Indian Chiefs and Warriors in their native costume, mounted on their hunting horses, and fantastically decorated and caparisoned, with the carriages, cages, and vans containing the animals to the mammoth pavilion erected for the exhibition. Admission 50 cents—Children and Servants 25 cents. a23 j&b10

DR. J. A. McCLELLAND.

Dental Surgeon. Residence and office on Jefferson street, south side, between Fourth and Fifth streets, Louisville, Ky. **Painless Extractions of Teeth, and work warranted.** aug 4 dlyls

Mrs. C. Selliger, MILLINER.

Has moved two doors above her old stand, on Market street, No. 439, between Third and Fourth, second house from the corner of Third street, south side, and is prepared to sell cheap. **Bonnets, Caps, and Head Dresses.** All articles in her line made

